

Touchstone

Surrey Earth Mysteries



No. 2.

JULY 1983.

Here we are with no. 2, a little larger than the first issue, and with more articles that we hope you will find interesting. We have had quite a good response in the form of articles, though so far no letters for publication discussing the previous issue. Feedback of this kind is always welcome if you have any views on what has been published, or any news on earth mystery subjects. We apologise to exchange publications that we are not yet big enough to include exchange lists (it would nearly take up the whole magazine at the moment!) but we hope to do so later. We are very grateful to all publications who exchange with us and who have given us a mention.

No. 1 is now sold out, through subscriptions and buyers at the ASSAP garden party. Our thanks to every one who has supported us.

Jimmy Goddard.

THE ASSAP GARDEN PARTY

This event, held on June 25th at the home of David Christie-Murray in East Molesey, was a great success. The weather could not have been better, in spite of rain the previous day, and quite a large crowd gathered to see the various stands from groups interested in "anomalous phenomena".

Surrey Earth Mysteries Group, represented by Paul Baines and myself, (though visited by several other members during the afternoon), set up its display boards about midday. Then at about 12.30 we were called to the official opening. David Christie-Murray spoke briefly about ASSAP and its aims, then introduced Brian Inglis, who officially opened the gathering.

Then we made our way back to the stand, and for the next five hours received the public, who came in great numbers. I was suprised at the great degree of

intelligent interest shown, even by those who were clearly a little incredulous of the subject; luckily we had answers for most of the questions asked. Occasionally there would be a request for a demonstration of dowsing which Paul supplied. Touchstone No. 1 was sold out during the afternoon, and a few expressed interest in the group, though it remains to be seen how many will actually come. The Press also made its presence known, as well as L.B.C., whose representative interviewed me, so that the garden party and group should get fair coverage in the local press and radio.

At 5.30 everyone gathered round the Kingston Zodiac stand for a talk by Mary Caine on that subject, which was very interesting; after this the public and standholders began to disperse, having had a very worthwhile afternoon.

A SURREY OUT-OF-PLACE CAT SIGHTING

by Cara Trimarco

I was brought up on Folly Hill, near Farnham, Surrey - right in the heart of Surrey Puma country. A large number of Puma sightings were made in the immediate vicinity during the '60s when I was a child and I remember it even being mentioned in the course of our study of local flora and fauna at school. We came to view it almost as an accepted part of our heritage, like a rare animal only found in certain parts.

My own personal alien cat sighting however, was not of a puma but an adult male lion - a huge, beautiful, honey-coloured animal with a splendid mane, instantly recognisable and impossible to mistake for any cat, dog or other animal.

It happened when I was very young, probably about five or six - I can't remember exactly - but the image has always remained with me vividly and I can remember my thoughts at the time very clearly.

Our garden was very large, extending over uneven terrain and occupying several different levels leading upwards away from the house. The rear of the house was separated from the main road and Hale Common beyond by a solid wooden fence about 6' high.

I was playing on my own one day in this part of the garden when I suddenly noticed the lion sitting on the bed of dead leaves beneath the trees in the next door garden about 3' from the tumbledown wire fence which separated the two properties. I drew nearer and stood on the fence for a closer look. It sat flicking its tail and moving its head gently, with a contented expression on its face, as if it had just eaten. Though the direction of its gaze shifted, it showed no sign of interacting with the immediate environment and certainly, if it registered my presence, took no notice of the child standing on the fence watching it from only a few feet away (6' at the most).

At no time was I afraid. It simply did not occur to me. I wondered in my childish way if I should take a closer look, but while I was happy to stand and watch, I decided a more direct approach was probably not a wise course of action.

I then ran down to the house to fetch my mother, crying out to her to come quickly and see the lion in the next door's garden. But when I eventually persuaded her to come and look, the lion was no longer there. There was only a white poodle running about the lawn further down from where the lion had been. Unfortunately it did not occur to me or anyone else to inspect the ground for traces. Needless to say, my mother did not believe me and said it must have been the poodle that I saw.

I have always remembered the promise that I made to myself never to let anyone persuade me from the truth of what I saw, and though I grew up thinking that no one believed me, I found out many years ago that they had. For my father told me that he and one of my uncles were sure that I must have seen something because I insisted so adamantly that I had seen a lion. A few days later apparently, a friend of his saw the Surrey Puma less than half a mile down the main road and this added credibility to my story for them.

Now, in the light cast upon the subject of out-of-place animals by researchers such as the Bords, I am able to offer some appraisal of the possible nature of what I saw.

It was certainly not a "real" animal in the usual flesh and blood sense of the word. For any report of an escaped lion in the area would surely have reached my family. And for it to have made its escape to a wild area such as the common beyond, it would either have had to have to jump a 6' fence or run across several gardens. And it is highly unlikely that someone else would fail to notice a lion bounding across their garden! Though I have no witness or evidence for what I saw, I know it was certainly not mere imagination. So it would appear that something of a paranormal nature took place.

I feel that one key element in my sighting is water. The subject of out-of-place animals has come to lie within the realms of the earth mysteries and the link has been made by various researchers between such sightings and other paranormal manifestations with earth energies, underground streams, blind springs etc. A vast network of underground streams runs beneath the whole area in which I lived. The water finds its way to the surface in many places and, in fact, no more than half a mile from our house lies Spring Lane, in which several springs bubble up at intervals along the road. Thus if paranormal activity is occasioned by the presence of energies emanating from underground streams, then it would follow that the Hale area would be a hot bed for such sightings.

The subterranean flow is obviously very changeable for I have noticed that since my childhood several springs have dried up while others have emerged in different places. This seems to indicate some lack of constancy or disturbance and the whole area has been affected by massive building development over recent decades. This has undoubtedly caused drastic

interference beneath the surface of the land. I was told recently that the building of a new estate at the top of Farnham Park has caused the formation of a new pond about two miles further down, due to the disturbance of an underground stream. The last time I was in the area, I was shocked to see how it had been despoiled and my impression was that the land was dying. Much of the building did, in fact, start about the time that the puma sightings were at their highest. So perhaps this drastic interference with the land and its underground waters is a significant factor.

The connection with water, however, does not merely rest with underground streams and springs. It has been suggested by Andy Collins in Earthquest News 5 that out-of-place cat sightings are linked with man-made areas of water such as reservoirs and water towers. Following his research into the Fobbing puma and other alien cat sightings in Essex, Andy Collins found that they were often seen near such structures. He suggests that the man-made interference with the land in creating large unnaturally sited expanses of water may have resulted in some disturbance of Earth energies, triggering off this kind of paranormal manifestation.

Again, my sighting would appear to back this up. For Hale Common, a wild expanse of gorse, bracken and pine trees covering several square miles, situated directly behind our house, is a water authority catchment area. It is covered by a network of surface channels and contains several very large reservoirs, some covered, some open. In his article in Earthquest News, Andy Collins in fact mentions that one of the water authorities at Fobbing had a puma sighting while investigating a reservoir near Farnham, which I am sure must be one of those on Hale Common, not being aware of any others in the area.

A large water tower is also situated on the common only about a quarter of mile up the road from my parent's house. However, it is a fairly new structure and I am not sure it would have been built at the time of my sighting. Nevertheless, the abundance of underground streams and man-made water catchment areas certainly supports the idea that out-of-place cat sightings are linked to water. A large water-filled gravel pit also lies within half a mile of the house, further indicating a connection with water and landscape disturbance.

Apologies to Cara Trimarco for the drastic shortening of her article to fit our rather modest format. Our Puma researcher Chris Hall comments below on the article. (Ed.)

"From the information provided this incident took place high on the North Downs at approximately map reference SU 832491. The only puma sighting on record as taking place on the main road (the A287) in this area was on the weekend of 6/7 September, 1964, when a passing motorist saw a 'puma' cross the road near the Queens Head at Ewshot (SU 81394939). (He had not just visited the pub!) If this is the incident referred to, then this previously unrecorded case must have occurred in late August or early September, 1964.

Only one other report of a male lion is known from this area of Surrey, though there are lioness reports from Hale Common and near the Farnham By-pass. This is what makes the report so striking; a male lion is very distinctive. Such an animal can leap upwards 12' from a standing start, so the 6' fence here referred to would present no problem.

Finally, for the record, the water tower (at SU 82864913) did exist in 1964."

THE OLD STRAIGHT TRACK IN SURREY

by Jimmy Goddard

1) Fox Hill and Carters Lane, Old Woking.

The busy commercial centre of Woking is the last place one would expect to find long stretches of aligned track, but Surrey supprises us yet again. There are not one but two here, very close to each other.

To walk them, start at the church of St. Nicholas at Pyrford. This ancient church is well worth a visit, though it is not on this particular ley. Turn left, and you will soon come to a wide bridleway on the left (the bridleway sign was turned the wrong way when I was there). You will find yourself going in a gentle curve round Pyrford Court. However, you will notice immediately when the path comes straight, and it remains so (or almost so) for almost a mile, until you reach the road at Old Woking. This is Fox Hill.

It is a pleasant walk through mainly open country, with a golf course to your right. Coming to a cross roads, you will notice the usual rather unfriendly notice indicating that the ways to the right and left are private, and that the public path is straight on. Continuing straight, a distinct feeling of walking the old straight track came over me as the path was seen to stretch into the distance in front and behind. You will find that it rises to a peak somewhere in the middle, where there are a number of scots pines, further confirmation of the path's ley status.

Passing Roundbridge farm, you will eventually come to the road at Old Woking, although you may note some interesting leaning double trees at the end of the path. These are often found connected with leys - and Guy Underwood mentions their connection with blind springs. Looking to the other side of the road, you will see that a rather odd looking out-building with a conical roof has also been placed on the ley.

You will have to leave this ley here and turn left and cross the bridge. Continuing along the road, you will find Carters Lane on the left. This is

the other aligned track - a public bridleway despite the private road sign. The first part is a metalled road and its straightness is obvious. You will walk straight for about half a mile before coming to a junction. Turning left would bring you back to the Fox Hill track so keep straight on. The bridleway becomes a narrow footpath, also dead straight, but not precisely aligned with the road. Rather it is parallel to it - the map does not show this. I do not feel that this invalidates either road or track; many leys have been found to run along edges of roads rather than their centres.

The path continues straight for about a quarter of a mile, then crosses a bridge and immediately becomes twisty, leaving the ley to cross the middle of a field. You will need your map to follow it from here as it is not well defined. Continue under pylons and an electric cow fence (not dangerous), through a farm gate, across another field to emerge at a small lay-by by a bridge near Newark Priory. Turn left and follow the road back to Pyrford church.

The Fox Hill ley begins by skirting St. Georges Hillfort at Weybridge, then passes through St. Mary's church, Byfleet. This is a powerful church, energy wise, and has another ley which has been investigated by the group. It then runs along the Fox Hill track - not quite straight, but the ley follows the mean. After this it goes along two aligned stretches of road and a parallel track in Worplesden, and a cross-roads with a spotmark. It finally reaches two churches in Farnham.

The Carters Lane alignment is not so impressive as a map-ley. It begins by skirting Newark Priory, then runs along the track. It goes through a number of churches and possibly aligned tracks before reaching a church at Odiham.

Next issue: Ferry Lane, Chertsey.

ASPECTS OF LEY ENERGY.

THE COLUMNAR STANDING WAVE (CSW)

by Paul Baines

DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION.

The Columnar Standing Wave is a non-linear, coherent, non Maxwellian-Gaussian electrodynamic field. This wave is not Herzian and in fact is not even electromagnetic though it will interact with and even produce EM waves by pair coupling. The field configuration is that of a cylindrical column composed of toroids stacked one upon the other. The other CSW is derived from Tachion energy (to be discussed in a future article) and has a feature of radial

longitudinal pulsation as well as exhibiting the 'clocking' motion of the individual toroids which make up the column. It was exactly this type of wave which Tesla generated with his Magnefying Transmitter (U.S. Patent 1.119.732).

CHARACTERISTICS OF CSW's

A CSW will travel through and across dead shorts and through media, such as sea-water and earth. It acts similarly to a neutrino and thus has also been called a Neutrinic Longitudinal Polarization Wave. A CSW will transit between any two points on earth almost instantly - about 3×10^8 times as fast as the speed of light. This wave does not dissipate in relation to the square of the distance or have any interaction with the surrounding environment, and often arrives at a distant point many times stronger than when it left. This was a characteristic of Roger's undersea and underground wireless system which was used by the USA to communicate with submarines in WW1 (H. Winfield Secor. Electrical Experimenter. March 1919).

The collapse of a CSW leads to the disintegration of the wave into three spinning vortices of highly charged particles - one spinning clockwise, the second anti-clockwise and the third at a 90 degree plane relative to the other two. The end result is a plasmic explosion. Such a phenomenon occurred in the Bell Island (Canada) incident on April 2nd. 1978 when a CSW having an outer diameter ranging from 12 to 40 miles originating from the Gomel transmitter USSR collapsed as a result of pair coupling with the field from a very large iron ore body present on Bell Island. The amount of energy involved was such that the Los Alamos Observatory expected to find ground level devastation equivalent to that of a nuclear explosion.

NATURAL CSW's.

The rare phenomenon of ball lightning is an example of a natural columnar standing wave. This is a unique form of an enormous density of tachion pairs which are holding together their own electrons and the field which is produced is the very field which prevents the ball from colliding with anything; thus the well known fact that ball lightning never goes through anything but a hole.

Earthstress lights are the result of another form of CSW and probably involve other complex mechanisms including 4-space electrostatic potentials. scalar waves, pair coupling, 3-dimensional Fourier expansion, the Prigogine effect and the piezoelectric effects of quartz and fault line stresses. Anomalous lights are frequently associated with geological faults and monoliths; which latter are generally located over junctions of water bearing fissures. Hence the UFO connection with leys and ancient sites.

GENERATION OF CSW's.

A properly designed and aligned pyramid, such as the Cheops Pyramid is capable of generating a CSW since it acts as an antenna for focussing tachion energy. The rain dance of the Hopi Indians imitates the 'clocking' motion of tachion pairs and serves to build up a CSW above the dancers, the effect of which is to cause rain. If we consider tachion energy to be the same thing as Orgone a lot of confusion can be avoided. Wilhelm Reich identified a 'spinning wave'

of orgone energy which is analogous to the CSW, and, like the Hopi Indians, Reich could induce (and disperse) rain clouds with his famous 'cloudbuster'; a device which was 'plugged in' to an underground water flow.

CSW's could be generated in the ley system in one of several ways. The spiral energy release from standing stones (TLH 74. p.12) bears a remarkable resemblance to a CSW. It may be postulated that the quartz and proto-ceramic material of the standing stone acts as a transducer to convert relatively unorganised orgone carried by underground streams into a coherent O-scalar wave (type of CSW). Ritual dances in a ring in and around stone circles would probably have a similar effect to the Hopi rain dance, perhaps being even more potent due to the energy stored in the quartz of the stones.

Bearing in mind the behaviour of ball lightning and that CSW's do not interact with the surrounding environment, it is interesting to note that in the layout of ancient sites and medieval cathedrals it was customary to avoid blocking the paths of geodetic lines, particularly aquastats. Many stone walls on Dartmoor and elsewhere contain gaps or 'Spirit Holes' which mark branch aquastats. Spirit holes also occur in some churches and mark places where an aquastat passes.

